Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

By Samuel C. Crawford.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariable in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

"Circulate the Documents."

CHEAP CASH PAPER!

The MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will in future be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable *invariably in advance.* No paper will be sent to any subscriber without the money being paid in advance. The size of the paper, and the great amount of reading matter contained in it, makes the JEFFERSONIAN, at the price now proposed, the cheapest paper in the southern country, and affords to every one desirous of reading the current news of the day, an opportunity to do so, at a very trifling cost.

In politics, the JEFFERSONIAN is radically democratic, and will support with zeal and industry the nominee of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency, whether that nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, or any other orthodox democrat. Ardently attached to the principles of the democratic party, the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN will spare no exertions to promote the triumph of those principles in the ensuing contest in the State and Nation. And he calls upon his political friends to come forth and aid him in the good work with their patronage and influence.

In addition to political articles, the JEFFERSONIAN will contain selections on the subjects of agriculture, the arts and sciences, general literature, and the news of the day, together with a due proportion of miscellaneous reading.

As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every *new* subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, $17; to a club of 50, at $37, and a club of 100, at $50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper *seven months!* The money to be paid before the papers are sent. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,
Charlotte, N. C.

March, 1844.

MISCELLANY.

THE ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY.

There is at present existing in a plain brick house, within twenty miles of our habitation, a young lady whom we have christened "the romantic young lady," ever since she came to an age of discretion. We have known her from her childhood, and can safely affirm that she did not take this turn till her fifteenth year, just after she had read Corinne, which at that time was going the round of the reading society.

At that period she lived with her father in the next village. We well remember calling accidentally, and being informed by her that it was "a most angelic day," a truth which certainly our own experience of the cold and wet in walking across would have inclined us to dispute. These were the first words which gave us a hint as to the real state of the young lady's mind; and we know not but what we might have passed them over, had it not been for certain other expressions on her part, which served as a confirmation of our melancholy suspicions. Thus when our attention was pointed at a small sampler, lying on the table, covered over with three alphabets in red, blue, and black, with a miniature green pyramid at the top, she observed pathetically that "it was done by herself in her *infancy*; after which, turning to a dandelion in a wine glass, she asked us languishingly if we loved flowers, affirming in the same breath that "she quite doted on them, and verily believed that if there were no flowers she should die outright." These expressions caused us a lengthened meditation on the young lady's case, as we walked home over the fields.—Nor, with all allowances made, could we avoid the melancholy conclusion that she was gone romantic. "There is no hope for her," said we to ourselves. "Had she only gone mad, there might have been some chance." As usual, we were correct in our surmises. Within two months after this, our romantic friend ran away with the hair dresser's apprentice, who wedded her in the identical plain brick house so honourably mentioned above.

From our observations upon this case and others of a similar kind, we feel no hesitation in giving before our readers the following characteristics, by which they shall know a romantic young lady, within the first ten minutes of introduction. In the first place, you will observe that she always drawls more or less, using generally the drawl pathetic, occasionally diversified with the drawls sympathetic, melancholic, and semi-melancholic. Then she is always pitying or wondering. Her pity has no bounds. She pities "the poor flowers in winter." She pities her friend's shawl if its get's wet. She pities poor Mr. Brown, "he has such a taste: nothing but cabbages and potatoes in his garden." 'Tis singular that, with all this fund of compassion, she was never known to pity a deserving object. That would be too much matter of fact. Her compassion is of a more æthereal texture. She never gave a halfpenny to a beggar, unless he was "an exceedingly picturesque young man." Next to the passion of pity, she is blest with that of love. She loves the moon. She loves each of the stars individually. She loves the sea, and when she is out in a small boat loves a storm of all things. Her dislikes it must be confessed, are equally strong and capacious. Thus she hates that dull woman, Mrs Briggs.—She can't bear that dry book, Rollin's History. She detests high roads. Nothing with her is in the mean. She either dotes, or abominates. If you dance with her at a ball, she is sure to begin philosophizing, in a small way, about the feelings. She is particular partial to wearing fresh flowers in her hair at dinner. You would be perfectly thunderstruck to hear, from her own lips, what an immense number of dear friends she has, both young and old, male and female. Her correspondence with young ladies is something quite appalling. She was never known, however, in her life to give one actual piece of information, except in a postscript. Her handwriting is excessively lilliputian, yet she always crosses in red ink, and sometimes recrosses again in invisible green. She has read all the love novels in Christendom, and is quite in love with that dear Mr. Bulwer. Some prying persons say that she has got the complete works of Lord Byron; but on that point no one is perfectly certain. If she has a younger brother fresh from school, he is always ridiculing her for what she says, trying to put her in a passion, in which, however, he rarely succeeds. There is one thing in which she excel half her sex, for she hates scandal and gossip.

To conclue, she naturalist may lay down three principals eras in the romantic young lady's life.—The first from fifteen to nineteen, while she is growing romantic; the second from nineteen to twenty one, while she keeps romantic; and the third from twenty one to twenty nine, during which times she gradually subsides into common sense.

THE UNIVERSAL SWEET POTATO.

The following amusing illustration of the diversified uses to which sweet potatoes may be applied, we extract from Colonel Claiborne's graphic of a "*Trip through the Piney Woods*," in the eastern part of our State.—*South Western Farmer.*

In answer to our eager shout, a female voice that sounded most benignantly, bade us "light." We walked in, drenched and dripping, and found ourselves strangers and interlopers, had lived there many years, their nearest neighbor being twelve miles off. They owned a large stock of cattle, and the three *boys* (as the good mother called her sons, who were tall enough for Prussian grenadiers,) were then absent with a drove. Finding ourselves welcome, we stripped our horse, and led him to a small stable that stood near. We found the trough filled with *potatoes*, and the rack with hay made of the dried vines. Our horse ate them with great relish. On this farm, as on most of the others in the same locality, a few acres are cowpened and planted in corn, for bread; an acre or two for rice; but the main crop is the *sweet potato.* Some nations boast of their palm tree, which supplies them with food, oil, light, fuel, shelter, and clothing—but it will be seen, that we have in the potato, a staple article, scarcely inferior to it. It will grow upon soils too thin to pruduce corn, and with little culture. It may be converted into a valuable manure. For forage, it is excellent. Hogs and cows thrive upon it exceedingly. An acre properly cultivated will yield from three to five hundred bushels. Its farinacious properties make it almost equal to bread, and it supplies some of the most delicious dishes for the dessert.

Supper was somewhat tardy; but in an adjoining house, lit up by a brisk fire, we heard sundry "notes of preparation." It was a rare chance that brought a guest to that lone dwelling, and its kind inmates were intent on making us comfortable. Lulled by the cheerful songs and savory odors, we cast ourselves into an arm-chair and dozed, until at length a gentle touch and a musical voice, summoned us to their table. The repast was abundant, excellent, and scrupulously neat—but almost every dish was composed of *potatoes* dressed in many various ways. There were baked potatoes and fried potatoes—bacon and potatoes boiled together—a fine loin of beef was flanked round with potatoes, nicely rowned, and swimming in gravy. A hash of wild turkey was garnished with potatoes; beside us stood a potato biscuit, as light as sponge; the *coffee*, which was strong and well flavored, was made of *potatoes*, and one of the girls drew from a corner cupboard, a rich potato pie.

In about an hour a charming little blue-eyed girl brought us a tumbler of potato beer, that sparkled like champagne, and rather archly intimated that there were some hot potatoes in the ashes, if we felt like eating one. The beer was admirable, and we were told that good whiskey, molasses, and vinegar, were sometimes made of potatoes.

At length we turned in. The little chamber we were shown to, was the perfection of neatness.—The floor was sprinkled over with white sand. A small mirror hung on the wall, from which was suspended a sort of napkin, tastily worked all over. Above was a rosary of birds-eggs of every color, and over the window, and pinned along the white curtains of the bed were wreaths of flowers, now dry indeed, but retaining their beautiful tints, and making really a verry pretty ornament. An old oaken chest, highly polished and waxed, set in a corner, and over that a range of shelves stored with quilts, comforts, coverlids, of many colors, the work of the industrious household. The pillows were bordered with fringed net-work, and the sheets as white as the untrod snow; but the bed itself, though soft and pleasant, was made of *potato vines.* Either from our fatigue, our late and hearty supper, or from our imagination being somewhat excited, we rested badly; the nightmare brooded over us; we dreamed that we had *turned into a big potato*, and that some one was *digging us up.* Perspiring, struggling, we clenched the bed, and finally leaped up, gasping for breath. It was some time before the horrid idea would quit us.—In the morning, owing to the drenching of the previous day, we were an invalid, and threatened with fever and sore throat. The kind old lady insisted on our remaining in bed; and she immediately bound a mashed roast potato, just from the ashes, moistened with warm vinegar, to our neck, and gave us a profusely hot tea, made of dried potato vines. These applications acted like a charm, and with the addition of a few simples from the wood, were all the remedial agents ever used by this happy family. They could scarcely form a conception of a physician, such as we have seen him here, riding day and night, keeping half a dozen horses, following the pestilence to enrich science with its spoils, attending the poor from charity, accumulating fortunes from the infirmities of the human family, but not unfrequently losing life in the effort.—The mistress of the house had never known a fever, old as she was—her blooming daughters looked incredulous, when we described the ravages of disease in other parts of the State; and certain it is, that none of them had ever before seen one the worse for having rode six hours in wet clothes. When we took leave of our kind friends, it was in vain that we offered them compensation. They welcomed us to every thing, and we set off with our pockets filled with biscuit, jerked venison, and *potato chips* a sort of crystalized preserve, steeped in syrup and then dried in the sun.

From the Covenant.

THE ODD FELLOW'S FUNERAL.

Thou hast watch'd beside the bed of death,
Oh! fearless human love!
Thy lips received the last faint breath,
Ere the spirit fled above,
Thy prayer was heard by the parting bier,
In a lone and farewell tone;
Thou hast given the grave both flower and tear—
Oh love! thy task is done!—HEMANS.

'Twas a calm holy evening in midsummer. The light of the world was gradually sinking adown the western sky, flinging its farewell rays, in golden beauty, on steeple, tower, and battlement of the City of Monuments. I had wandered out beyond the precincts of the noisy mart; and, reclining myself on a beautiful mossy bank, was engaged in deep communion with my own thoughts. I love, at the stilly hour of sunset, to steal away from the bustling scenes of life and business, that I may, in some lone spot, indulge in a mournful yet delightful reverie; called back again some half forgotten remembrance of the past; or let the aspirations of my heart go up on the invisible wings of the wind, in gratitude to the Author of all my mercies: some such employment occupied my mind on the evening alluded to, when I was aroused by the [illegible] meditations, of the muffled drum, and the mournful minstrels of wind instruments, united in a soft and solemn funeral dirge; ringing out, slowly and with measured cadence, on the calm air of that serene summer evening; and upon looking in the direction from whench the strains proceeded, I saw a funeral train, gravely wending their way up the valley, and ascending the hill.

No long array of carriages headed that funeral procession; no evidence of wealth, or pomp, or family pride, were manifest; a hearse, in which were contained the remains of the one about to be committed to the cold resting place of the dead, and a single carriage, for the minister and family of the deceased, led on the sorrowing throng that followed on foot, in the rear. But though there were but few evidences of pomp or display, yet that slowly moving company were not without manifest indications of deep sorrow; for the sad averted look, the grave and smileless face, of each that followed on, signally evinced the fervent grief that sat enthroned in every breast!

They come, a sad regalied throng,
Moving with tardy step along;
With mourning badge, and crape-bound sash,
Reflecting in the sunset's flash.
Still on they come with solemn pace,
And grief sits throned on every face;
For now, they bear with measured tread
A brother to the silent dead!
One who, in yonder mystic hall,
Had promptly leap'd to duty's call;
Whose spirit from their "Order" riven,
Had joined the Eternal One in heaven;
They now, with feelings warm and true,
Have come to sigh a last adieu!

As the mourning train moved on, I arose instinctively, and followed in the rear; for all my sympathies had awakened. The gate of the burial place was soon gained; and the friends of the deceased, led by the minister of God, moved forward with reluctant step, and gathered around the grave prepared for the reception of the remains of their lost relative and friend. The sound of the drum was hushed, the funeral service was commenced; and, ere its conclusion, many a cheek was moistened with the tear of sympathy and regret. The anguish of the stricken widow and her bereaved children was intense and heart-rending; for the deceased was a husband and father.

The concourse around the grave tarried until the earth was heaped up over the coffin; and then they turned sadly away, and left the spot. The shades of evening were gathered o're the world; and, upon looking up, I perceived that the first star of the dewy twilight hour had stolen silently out from its ethereal abode, and was looking down upon the new-made grave of the late sojourner of earth, whose remains were now slumbering in the "narrow house appointed for all the living, but whose spirit had escaped away to a blissful region, of whose boundaries that bright star was but the landmark, and of the glories of which it was but a faint scintillation. I involuntarily joined with the friends of the buried, and left the place of sepulture; and in conversation with one of their number, I learned that the deceased was a member of the society that had just paid the last tribute of respect—he was an *Odd Fellow.*

He had been a worthy man; had always sustained a spotless ruputation; had been unfortunate in business; and, in the midst of his misfortunes, he was taken ill, and continued so until his death, which took place about a year after his first sickness. Owing to his limited means, the association of Odd Fellows was his only dependence for the support of himself and family, consisting of a wife and four children, during the whole of that time; and that support was cheerfully and liberally afforded. "We have," continued my informant, "alternately watched beside his dying couch every night for the last four months; and, oh! how our hearts were pained to hear his expressions of regret at being under the necessity of allowing his brethren of the order to subject themselves to such inconvenience, in watching by him; and to such expense, in providing for himself and family; and, more than this, he regretted that he was about to die, and leave his family entirely dependent upon the benevolence of the institution, that had already done so much for them and him! But we silenced his regrets, and soothed his sorrows, by assuring him that the bounties he was the recipient of were the freewill offerings of hearts that rejoiced in the privilege of relieving human distress, and of mitigating sufferings; and by telling him that his wife and little ones should be under the guardian protection of the Order, who would see to their maintenance and education, not as a matter of mercy, but as an incumbent duty, enjoined by the genius of the institution, whose broad expansive wings of charity were spread out for the protection of all who take shelter beneath them!—Our brother died in peace, and we have buried him; and now we have the further privilege to avail ourselves of and the additional duty to discharge, viz: that of attending to his family, and of educating his children, which shall be *faithfully done!*

"We'll wipe the tear from sorrow's eyes,
And cause the sun of joy to rise;
Roll every boding cloud away,
And usher in the light of day!"

By this time we had reached the house of the mourning family. I bade my informant good night, and could not help thanking Heaven that there was an assylum where the distressed might find succor, where the tear of the orphan and widow would be wiped away, and all their sorrows solaced! That there was in this *and* and *sterile* world some sympathy for the friendless, the forsaken, the lonely among our race.

I availed myself of the privilege of joining the Odd Fellows!

DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

The following vivid and touching sketch of the last moments of the Father of his Country is from a letter in the N. Y. American:

Passing the great hall ornamented with pictures of English hunting scenes, we ascended the oaken stair case, with its carved and antique balustrade. We stood at the door—we pressed the hand'e—the room and the bed where he died were before us. Nothing in the lofty drama of his existence surpas[illegible] which he had taken from exposure, in overseeing some part of his grounds, and which resisted the earliest domestic remedies that were applied, advanced in the course of two short days into that frightful form of the disease of the throat, *Laryngitis.* It became necessary for him to take to his bed. His value friend, Dr. Craik, was instantly summoned, and assisted by the best medical skill of the surrounding country, exhausted all the means of his art, but without affording him relief. He patiently submitted, though in great distress, to the various remedies proposed, but it became evident from the gloom setting upon the countenances of the medical gentlemen, that the case was hopeless. Advancing insidiously, the disease had fastened itself with deadly certainty. Looking with perfect calmness on the sobbing group around him, he said—"Grieve not, my friends—it is as I anticipated from the first—the debt which we all owe is now about to be paid—I am resigned to the event."—Requesting Mrs Washington to bring him two wills from his escrutoire, he directed one to be burnt, and placed the other in her hands, as his last will and testament, and then gave some final instructions to Mr. Lear, his Secretary and relation, as to the adjustment of his business affairs. He soon after became greatly distressed, and as, in the paroxysms which became more frequent and violent, Mr. Lear, who was extended on the bed by his side, assisted him to turn, he, with kindness, but with difficulty, articulated, "I fear I give you great trouble, sir—but—perhaps it is a duty we all owe, one to another—I trust you shall require it."

As the night waned, the fatal symptons become more imminent. His breath became more labored and suffocating, and his voice soon after failed him. Perceiving his end approaching, he straightened himself to his full length, he folded his own hands in the necessary attitude upon his chest—placing his finger upon the pulse of his left wrist, and thus calmly prepared and watching his own dissolution, he awaited the summons of his Maker. The last faint hope of his friends had disappeared, Mrs. Washington, stupified with grief, sat at the foot of the bed, her eyes fixed steadfastly upon him; Dr. Craik, in deep gloom, stood with his face buried in his hands at the fire—his faithful black servant Christopher, the tears uncontrolled trickling down his face, on one side, took the last look of his dying master; while Mr. Lear, in speechless grief, with folded hands, bent over his pillow on the other.—Nought broke the stillness of his last moments, but the suppressed sobs of the affectionate servants collected on the stair case; the tick of the large clock in the hall, as it measured off with painful distinctness, the last fleeting moments of his existence, and the low moan of the winter wind, as it swept thro' the leaflesss snow-covered trees; the laboring and wearied spirit drew nearer, and nearer, to its gaol; the blood languidly coarsed slower and more slowly through its channels—the noble heart stopped—struggled—stopped—fluttered—the right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon which its finger had been placed—it fell at the side—and the manly effigy of Washington was all that remained, extended upon the death couch.

Shall I cut this loin of mutton saddlewise? said a gentleman. No said one of his guests, cut it bridlewise—for then I may chance to get a *bit* in my mouth.

A man came to the printing office to beg a paper, "because," said he, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors don't take none!"

THE TIMES.

The almost universal embarrassment under which the country now labours, enjoins upon all the duty of reciprocal forbearance. Multitudes of men, qualified for every kind of business, are seeking in vain, the means of honest subsistence, in default of which, their faculties are stagnating in idleness. This is the necessary result of that wild spirit of adventure which seized upon all classes some years ago.—Few escaped the contagion, which possessed men of the gravest pursuits and the most sober character. The thirst of sudden wealth by novel means seems like an epidemic to fall periodically up the community, without distinction of persons, conditions, or pursuits. Man is an imitative and gregarious animal, and few have sufficient individual independence to defend them from a general, pervading influence. This should teach us charity for the errors of our fellow men, who are impelled and hurried along by the popular current. Few are stoics or philosophers, and let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.

We have made these remarks with the view of inculcating forbearance towards those who are depressed or stricken down by the recoil of that spring of enterprise which a few years ago was so inordinately strained. Few there are, who have not suffered from the stagnation of business, and the collapse of enterprize which have followed. Sometime must elapse, before the tide which is now, we hope, near its ebb, will begin to rise. Thousands are waiting the turning of the waters. In the mean time, we would enjoin toleration and patience, which are dictated by policy as well as humanity. Tread not upon the fallen, but give him a chance to rise. Encourage the spirit of enterprize, rather than add additional weight to the burden by which he is already depressed. Have patience with temporary misfortune; grant indulgence to obligations that cannot be at once redeemed. The present depression cannot last forever. The darkest moment is that which immediately precedes the dawn. Already we think we see indicatians of returning prosperity. Our country is large, our fields fertile, our products valuable, our people industrious, enterprising, indomitable. With such means of prosperity, and such elements of wealth, the adversity which has shed so general a gloom, must soon give place to better and brighter times. Until these come, we must assist in bearing each other's burdens, and seek by mutual kindness and forbearance, to mitigate inevitable but we trust, only temporary evils.

REMEDY FOR WEAK EYES.

We know from experience, that the practice recommended below, of bathing the eyes in water every morning is a good one, but do[illegible] it will [illegible]

We have [illegible] beneficial effect, but have been compelled to wear spectacles notwithstanding, though possibly such might not be the case where the eyes are not worked night an day, as ours have been. There is no necessity to "hold the breath," as the face may be immersed with the mouth open, so as to breathe through the corners of it. The eyes should be opened slowly and gradually, so as not to shock them suddenly with the cold water; and even then, it will perhaps be several days before they can be kept steadily open. They should be kept in motion too, while in the water. The practice is good not only for "old people" but young ones also, and should be commenced early.

As to "dipping the crown of the head," we decidedly doubt the propriety of it, believing from experience, that the less the head is wet the better, especially if the hair be long, so that it cannot be dried quickly, and irritated with a rough towel; and that the hearing is sometimes affected by the cold which ensue from it.—*South Carolinian.*

"*Interesting to old people.*—We find in an "Old paper" the following method recommended to aged people, as a means of enabling them to preserve their eyesight, or to recover it after it has failed.

"Every morning, when washing yourself, dip your face in the water, open your eyes and keep them under the water as long as you can hold your breath. This strengthens the eye, and cleanses it from the rheum, which deadens the eye and considerably affects the ball. A gentleman in Maryland, by the name of James Calder, after using spectacles for twenty-five years, followed this plan, and at the age of seventy recovered his sight so as to see without them. Dipping the crown of his head into cold water every morning, both winter and summer, is a preservative against the head and ear-ache and will materially assist the other operation in its effect upon the eyes.

The Frenchman in a Dilemma.—"Vat a ver comical language de Anglaish is!" said a French gentleman the other evening at the table.

"Do you think so?"

"Oui, ver droll. I vill tell you. I vanted to see Angland—ver good. I got de passport, and arrived at Doveres. I was ver much hungry. I looked in my dictionairie for 'pottage,' *potage* soup,—sope. 'Madame,' said I, 'some sope if you please.' In one minute de lady bekoned me. I vent vid her to de chamber: 'Der is sop,' said she, 'and de vater.' 'Pardon, Madame, not savon, but sope.' 'Dis is sope,' said she. 'No, no! Madame, not dat pottage-sope.' 'Well, sare, dis is soap.' 'Parbleu, Madame! de sope, sope comprenez vouz!' 'This is sope.' 'Dat soape—dat potage! Madame, I am not imbecile, one fool; I vant de sope—not one lump of savon sope, Madame.' But she vouldn't understand; and so, sare, I vashed my hands vid de savon, and vent to bed. De hands wer ver clean, but for want of de sope de stomach was ver empty."

To select a Good Wife.—Choose a woman who has been inured to industry, and is not ashamed of it. Be sure she has a good constitution, good temper, and has not been accustomed to "*dashing*" without knowing the value of the means, is not fond of novels, and has no giddy and fashionable relations, and you need inquire no further—*he is a fortune.*

Marry a man for his good sence, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will then have a good husband.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of Saturday having been read,

The *Speaker* said that the first business in order was the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. C. Johnson] to terminate debate on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. *Burke*, on leave, offered the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House certified copies of all proposals and offers made by Isaac Hill & Sons, and true statements of all proposals and offers submitted in any form not in writing, for printing and furnishing blanks for the several post offices of the United States, under the late advertisement of the Post Office Department, inviting such proposals, copies of which were recently laid before this House; and that he also report to this House whether any part of the terms or obligations of the late contracts made in pursuance of the advertisement above mentioned for furnishing blanks have at any time been been altered, modified, released, or cancelled; and and if so, what alterations or modifications have been made in said contract, and what portions of the same have been released or cancelled.

Mr. *Simons* submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be authorized to demand of any person or persons who may possess them, all engraved plates of every description which have been paid for by this House for maps, charts, and other purposes, and that they place them in charge of the faithful librarian.

Mr. *Pratt*, from the committee on Public Buildings, submitted a resolution, directing the Clerk to pay $500 out of the contingent fund, for watering the Pennsylvania avenue; but it was objected to by several, and not received.

Mr. *Slidell* presented the resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana.

A resolution of the State of Louisiana in relation to the speedy settlement of all private land claims in that State in the mode and manner that they deem most proper.

Which resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

A like resolution that the said senators and representatives be requested to use every effort to procure the necessary appropriations for rendering the harbor of Pensacola accessible to vessels of every class, and to the placing the navy yard there as speedy as possible in a condition to build, repair, and equip men-of-war.

Which resolution was referred to the Committee Naval Affairs.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* asked leave to present a petition from sundry citizens of New York, protesting against the sale of the mineral lands of the United States laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

TARIFF.

Mr. *Tibbatts* observed that the chairman of the Committee of the Ways and Means as he understood, was anxious to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, and intended to make a motion to that effect this morning. Now, as many gentlemen were anxious to dispose of the harbor and river bills, which have been reported to the House, he would suggest to the gentleman from South Carolina, that if he would postpone his motion until 2 o'clock, by which time those two bills would probably be disposed of, he had no doubt it would then be adopted.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* suggested to the gentleman from Kentucky to let the tariff bill be taken up first, as the two bills he spoke of could be disposed of in a few minutes.

Mr. *McKay*, in answer to the suggestion of the gentleman from Kentucky, observed that the postponement until two o'clock would not avail the gentleman, as the reception of resolutions—would then come up. He should not make the motion to go into committee till 12 o'clock.

Mr. *Bidlack* said he had for sometime sought an opportunity to present the proceedings of a meeting of his constituents, without distinction of party, in favor of the present tariff law, and against the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. B. desired to present these proceedings to the House; and if the printing should be refused, to have them referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where the reading could be called for when the question was taken up.

Objections being made by several, the proceedings were not presented.

Mr. *Cave Johnson* moved a call of the House, which was carried; and

The roll being called called, it was found that 167 members answered to their names.

The absentees were called, and it appeared that 172 members were present.

The *Speaker* then directed the officers to close the doors of the hall.

The absentees were then called, and several were excused, on the ground of domestic or personal affliction, &c.

Mr. *J. W. Davis* moved that the Sergent-at-arms be despached for those in the city who had not been excused—not including those in the gallary who were waiting to get in when the doors were opened.

Mr. *Steenrod* moved that all further proceedings under the call be suspended.

The *Speaker* put the question on the motion to send the Sergeant at-arms for the absentees.

A division was called for, and also tellers.

Mr. *Vance* called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. *Haralson* said if all the members were to be sent for, it would take the Sergeant-at-arms a month.

Mr *Davis* said his motion only included all those that were in the city. (Some member hoped it would be "all he could catch.")

Mr. *J Thompson* said if the absent gentlemen were brought in by the Sergeant-at arms, they would probably have material excuses to justify their absence; and of what use, then, would it be to waste so much of the public time by going through the forms of prosecuting this business. He hoped, then, the further proceedings under the call would be dispensed with.

Mr. *Hoge* called the gentleman from Mississippi to order.

Mr. *Thompson* continued, remarking that it did seem to him the public time was too valuable to be thus wasted.

Mr. *Payne* hoped the call would not be suspended. In his opinion, it was necessary to do something to compel the attendance of members, when important questions were to be decided, or to show who it was that obstructed the public business, by absenting themselves from their seats in the House. The House had witnessed, on a very recent occasion, the effect produced by the absence of members when the House was called to vote on a question in which this entire Union was deeply interested; and to obviate the repetition of such a result, he hoped the House would not suspend the call, but that the Sergeant-at-arms would be sent to bring in the absentees.

Mr. *Steenrod* said he hoped further proceedings in the call would be suspended. It would be worse than useless to go any farther; for half of those who had not answered to their names were at their homes.

Mr. *J. W. Davis* said he had always been averse to calls of the House, and had voted against them, as he did in this instance, at the commencement; but it was not because he was convinced that they were, on all occasions, useless; and gentlemen who had sat, as he had done in that House, often for two hours when a quorum was not present, must agree with him in saying that calls were sometimes necessary. It was for this reason that, after the call had been agreed to, he had made the motion to send the Sergant-at-arms for the absent members. As they had gone thus far, he thought they ought to proceed, and enforce the attendance of members.

Mr. *Thompson* said he was averse to any further proceedings in the call. The only result would be an unnecessary consumption of time; a great many excuses would have to be made; and as each individual member presented a distinct case, and each case was debatable, the whole day would be fruitlessly wasted. Nominal fines might be imposed in some cases, and they would be but nominal; for surely the House would not undertake to enforce the attendance of members in this way. If their own sense of duty and their desire to promote the public good failed to secure their attendance, it would be in vain to impose fines upon them. It was for the House to record the names of the absentees.—Their constituents must and would hold them responsible. He hoped the newspapers would not fail to notice the names of the absentees.

Mr *Holmes* said he had generally been opposed to calls of the House; but he agreed with the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. *J. W Davis*.]

that they were sometimes very necessary. The argument of the gentleman from Mississippi was that the members of this House were responsible to the constituents alone; and that, therefore, the call of the House was not only unnecessary, but actually a work of supererogation. The constituency of members of that House had their rights, undoubtedly, but the representatives of the nation had theirs also; and he believed it was their duty, as representatives of a national constituency charged with important functions, to compel the attendance of members, and, if necessary, to enforce legal pains and penalties for that purpose. He did hope, after what they had seen of the disposition of members to avoid voting upon an important question—he might say, the great question of the session—that the call would be followed up by sending the Sergeant at-arms to enforce the mandate of the House. If it were ever necessary that prompt action should be had upon any question, now was the time in regard to the important question of the tariff.

Mr. *Reding* moved the previous question.

On seconding the damand for the previous question, tellers were appointed—who reported 90 yeas in ths affirmative, noes not counted

The previous buestion being seeonded,

The main question was ordered to be now put—viz: "shall further proceedings in the call be sus, pended?"

On this question the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and being taken—resulted thus:—yeas 107. nays 64

All further proceedings were suspended.

The resolution of Mr. C. Johnson to terminate debate on the army appropriation bill was taken up, which being seconded,

Mr. J. modified the resolution so as to terminate debate on the bill in two hours after going into committee.

The main question was ordered and put on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. *McKay* moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the state of Union on the tariff bill.

Mr. *C. Johnson* called for the yeas and nays;—which were ordered, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 84, nays 95, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkinson, Benton, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Jacob Brinkerhoff, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Reuben Chapman, Chappell, Coles, Cros, Cullom, Dana, John W. Davis, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Elmer, Hale, Hamlin, Haralson, Henley, Herrick, Holmes, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hughes, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson George W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, Preston King, Labranche, Leonard, Lewis, Lucas, McCauslen, Maclay, McClelland, McClernard, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Mathews, Joseph Morris, Murphy, Norris, Owen, Payne, Pettit, Emery D. Potter, Purdy, Rathbun, David S. Reid, Reding, Relfe, Rhett, Roberts, St. John, Simpson, Slidell, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stetson, Stiles, Stone, Taylor, Tibbatts, Tucker, Wentworth, Weller, Wheaton, Woodward, and Jos. A. Wright, —84.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbotts, Adams, Ashe, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Bidlack, James Black, Brengle, Brodhead, Milton Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Clinch, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Darrah, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Deberry, Dellet, Dickey, Dickinson, Dillingham, Ellis, Farlee, Fish, Foot, French, Giddings, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hardin, Harper, Hays, Hoge, Hubbell, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Morse, Moseley, Newton, Parmenter, Patterson, Peyton, Phœnix, Elisha R. Potter, Pratt, Preston, Ramsey, Charles M. Reed, Ritter, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, Sample, Schenck, Senter, Severance, Thomas H. Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Albert Smith, John T. Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Spence, Andrew Stewart, John Stewart, Strong, Thomasson, Tilden, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wetherd, White, Williams, Winthrop, William Wright, and Yost—95.

Mr. *Duncan* moved that the House take up the bill regulating the time of holding the elections for electors of President and Vice President.

Mr. *McKay* moved that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the army appriation bill.

Mr. *Pettit* thought it would be better to take up the resolution of the Senate fixing the day for the adjournment of the present session.

The question was put on Mr. McKay's motion, and decided in the affirmative.

Texas Treaty.—The Madisonian of this afternoon makes the following announcement:

"It is understood that the treaty of Annexation between the United States and Texas was this day signed, and that it will be submitted to the Senate for ratification as soon as the accompanying Documents can be prepared."

The Object of Education.—The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think, than what to think—rather to improve our minds, so as to enable us to think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thought, of other men.—*Beattie*.

From the Democratic Signal.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH—DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Clay has no compassion on those States which have declined taking their shares of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands. In his speech Saturday, he denounced them without mercy or forbearance; and said that such a movement was disobedience to law, and subversive of good government.

The old gentleman, it will be observed holds opinions somewhat peculiar, if not curious, upon the doctrine of Distribution. We remember to have hear heard a debate in the Senate in Febuary 1842, upon the following Resolution introduced by him in that body:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that whenever any State or States shall refuse their proportions of the proceeds of the public lands, such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States.

What dispostion was ever made of this resolution, or whether the Committee reported on it, we are not informed; but we really had supposed that from the reasons assigned by Democratic Senators, and the silence of Whig Senators, in that debate, as well also as from subsequent reflection, Mr. C. had abandoned the position, and had become reconciled to the right of the States respectively, to do as they please with what he admits to be THEIR OWN. Not so, however. His hostility to the "refusing" States seems to be on the rise. The proposition, fairly stated, is simply this: The Federal party propose to withdraw from the National Treasury the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands, and to distribute them among the States—to whom, as they allege, they belong. The Democratic party reply, that such a distribution would be both unauthorized and impolitic, because the lands originally ceded, were designed as a "common fund" to answer the demands of the Government; that there is no color of authority for making such a distribution of the Proceeds of the sales of the lands *purchased* by Government—and these exceed the former in amount; and especially as the result must inevitably be, as is admitted by Mr. Clay, "to increase taxation to the amount of the Fund distributed." But the Whigs pass the law. South Carolina, Alabama and Virginia, believing that the principle is a dangerous one and being willing to forego their proportions, conclude to let them remain in the public Treasury, to meet the demands of the Government. And for this, these States are denounced as disobedient to the laws of the land; or, as Mr. C. said in the Senate, it is a "sneaking and cowardly form of nullification!" Mr. Clay should relinquish this position. He stood alone in the Senate in '42, nor will his party now come to his assistance. He and his friends all argue, that the shares going to the States, are as debts due to them as States, in their own individual rights. Supposing this to be true, if these States desire the Federal Government to use the funds as a part of its revenue—what right, we ask, in all conscience, has Kentucky to complain? South Carolina's share, for instance, is surely not *hers*; nor can any sort of Whig logic make it so. But enough. The truth is, that Mr. C. and his party generally, are too apt to find fault with every body and every thing, which stands in the way of a Protective Tariff; and the more of the Land Funds that are at the disposal of Government to pay its debts, and provide for the common defence, they know the less would be the excuse of those in power to lay high duties on imports. Hence the complaints.

From the North Carolina Standard.

CONVENTION.

At a convention composed of delegates from different counties of this Congressional District, assembled in the court room at Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., according to previous appointment of Conventions held in the respective counties in said District, for the purposed of nominating a delegate to represent the democrats of this District, in the Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore, in May next, to select suitable candidates, to run on the democratic ticket for President and Vice President of the United States. Joseph Medley, Esq., of Anson, after the Convention was called to order, was unanimously elected president, and James L. Gaines, appointed Secretary.

After the objects of the Convention were set forth, in a brief and sensible manner, by Mr. Medly, Edward McCallum, Esq., of Montgomery, introduced the following resolutions, and moved their adoption by the Convention.

Resolved, That the executive *Veto power* wisely placed in the hands of the people's national executive and one third of both houses of Congress is a conservative principle in our Constitution, without which, the people and states never would have gone into the Union and that its destruction must necessarily tend to an early dissolution,

Resolved, That we believe the wisdom and virtue manifested by the American people, in the selection of suitable administrators of other departments of our general government, is an indubitable evidence of their ability to choose honest, capable, and faithful trustees of their national finances, without the intervention of a *United States Bank*, or any other corrupting moneyed corporation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands among the States.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a tariff for protection, and viewed as a system, odious, unjust and oppressive, imposing heavy burdens on the interest of a larger portion of our citizens, for the protection and advancement of the interest of the smaller.

Resolved, That the relief granted under the late *retrospective voluntary Bankrupt law*, passed by our whig opponents during their late fleeting ascendency was of so different a character from that promised by its authors, and so ill-suited to the moral sense of the American people, that they who established it must be presumptuous to ask for a renewal of their powers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the *national payment, assumption or guaranty*, of the debts of the individual States.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination by our late State Democratic Convention, of our distinguished fellow citizen, Michel Hoke, of Lincoln, as our next candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and that we will use all laudable means to place him in that station.

The foregoing resolutions having been read by Mr. McCallum, and their adoption seconded, and the sense of the Convention taken by the President in relation to them, were unanimously adopted.

James L. Gaines, offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption by the Convention.

Resolved, That we approve of a convention, which is to meet in Baltimore in May next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic Candidates for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency, and that we nominate and appoint Walter F. Leake, Esq., of Richmond county, the delegate from this Congressional District to that Convention, leaving him unrestrained and uninstructed as to what course he shall pursue in the Convention; and if Mr. Leake fails or declines to act as our delegate, we nominate and appoint Col. Neill Nicholson, of Montgomery county, as a delegate in Mr. Leake's stead.

The motion for the adoption of this resolution was seconded, and on being put by the President, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of James L. Gains, the President appointed Edward McCallum and Mr. Farquhar to inform Mr. Leake and Colonel Nicholson, of the proceedings of this Convention, and that they have been appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, from this Congressional Disiriet, as stated in the last resolution.

Upon motion of Maj. Cole, of Anson, the name of James L Gaines, was added.

The proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary, and to be published in the North Carolinian, Raleigh Standard, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. The Convention then adjourned.

JOSEPH MEDLY, President.

JAMES L. GAINES, Secretary.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—THE TRUE STATE OF THE CONNECTICUT VOTE.

A vast deal of misstatement and misapprehension is abroad concerning the results of the late election in Connecticut. From authority upon which we can rely, we make the following statements, by which it will be discovered that the whigs have no cause of rejoicing at their seeming victory—a victory which must sound to them very much like defeat. After all, it required but a few more votes to carry the State for the Democrats. The majorities against us, in many instances, were as low as one, and two and three votes. The Democrats have every thing to encourage them for the Fall contest, when the State will most assuredly go Democratic.

The greatest vote ever given in Connecticut prior to the present election, was in the Harrison campaign, when the aggregate was about 56,000 votes.

The Democrats have given this spring, as will be seen when the full returns are published, about 28,600 votes.

This would be more than half of any aggregate of votes ever given before.

In the Harrison campaign, the Democrats gave about 25,500 votes.

They now give about 28,600 votes.

Showing a Democratic increase since 1840 of 3,100 votes.

In the Harrison campaign the Whigs had about 6,000 majority in the State.

They now fall about 400 short of any majority at all—their candidate for Governor, falling that number behind the Democratic and scattering votes combined.

In the Harrison campaign the Whigs gave 31,600 votes. They now give short of 30,000; showing a loss to them since then of at least 1600 votes In other words, since the Harrison campaign, the Whig vote has fallen off 1600; and the Democratic vote has increased 3100.

Another gratifying fact, that the vote this Spring shows, that the high tariff question has not helped the Whigs in Connecticut; a majority of the people of that State we believe are in favor of a revenue tariff, and against a prohibitory tariff. This is shown by the votes; the manufacturing districts, having gone more Democratic than the other parts of the State. Thus in Windham, the most manufacturing couty in the State, the vote stands for

Cleveland (Democrat) - - -	2418
Baldwin, (Federal) - - -	2296
Democratic majority	122

the vote stands

Cleveland, (Democrat) - -	1893
Baldwin, (Federal) - -	1860
Democratic majority - - -	33

In Middlesex another manufacturing county:

Cleaveland, (Democrat) - - -	2026
Baldwin, (Federal) - - -	1869
Democratic majority - - -	157

In New London, strongly manufacturing, the vote is, for

Cleveland, (Democrat) - -	2306
Baldwin (Federal) - - -	2834

giving the Whigs the meagre majority of but 78 votes in this great manufacturing county, with one town yet to come in (Preston) that will give a Democratic majority, so as nearly, if not quite, to neutralize the present 78 whig majority.

There are but 8 counties in the State; in one half of them, viz: Windham, Middlesex and New London, which are manufacturing counties, the Democrats have the leading vote.

The great increase to the Whigs, and the secret of their success, is Whig pipe-laying from New York and elsewhere. The Democrats have not been out-voted on a fair poll, but they have been *piped* out of the election, and *moneyed* out of it.—In other words they have been "cheated, but not defeated"

In all the along-shore, and river towns, easily accessible to steamboats, the Whigs have run up their votes, by the means of non residents thrown in upon them from out of the State.

The Whig out-lay of money has been immense. Large sums were sent from this city and elsewhere, and bank bills were scattered freely over the State. So much for the Whig victory in Connecticut.

Clay and Adams.—At the time when the Presidential election went to the House of Representatives, the Legislature of Kentucky by a vote of 69 to 21, requested the members of Congress from that State to vote for Andrew Jackson, and they declared that he was the choice of the people of Kentucky, by a vote of 73 to 11. The Senate adopted the same resolutions by a large majority, and it was well known that such was the will of the people; for no Adams ticket was run in Kentucky at all, so unpopular was he in that section of country; yet Henry Clay voted for Adams and led the Kentucky delegation to follow in the same track, in open defiance of his constituents, that, as was afterwards confessed, he might be made Secretary of State and be placed in the "line of safe precedents" for the succession. We are told, however, that this was not corruption—not at all reprehensible thus to sell electoral votes for a price, and that H. Clay is a very trustworty immaculate politician! What Kentucky thought of the matter at the time, may be estimated from the fact that in 1828, it gave a majority in favor of Jackson and against the Clay and Adams coalition, of no less than 7904 votes,

The charge of corruption in this matter, it should be remembered, was made before the treachery had been consummated. If Henry Clay acted conscientiously in betraying Kentucky by his vote for Adams, a man too with whom he had an "adjourned question of veracity" as to affairs at Ghent, it was in his power to have proved that conscience alone impelled him, by a refusal of the reward which every one knew was to be the compensation for his conduct. Had he rejected the office, then something might have been said in his behalf. But he pocketed the fee; and his colleagues confessed that it was for this fee, that the vote had been given to Adams. There never was a plainer case.

Pennsylvanian.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

Democratic Republican Nomination for

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For Senate—JOHN WALKER.

For Commons—JOHN KIRK,
ROBERT LEMONDS,
JAS. A. DUNN.

"The great popularparty is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ We are authorized to announce CALEB N. WHITE, Esq., as the People's Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cabarrus county, at the next August election.

THE CANVASS.

We are authorized to say that Col. MICHAEL HOKE, the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, will address the people on the political topics of the day, at the following places:

At Mocksville, Davie County,	May	11.
Gold Hill, (Troutman's,) Cabarrus,	"	13.
Mount Comfort, "	"	14.
Albemarle, Stanly,	"	15.
Lawrenceville, Montgomery,	"	16.
Wadesboro', Anson,	"	18.
Rockingham, Richmond,	"	20.
Laurel Hill, do.	"	21.
Carthage, Moore,	"	23.
Fayetteville, Cumberland,	"	25.

OUR TERMS.

We wish our subscribers to understand, that this paper will in future be published on the *cash principle*. Therefore, we call upon all who wish to take the paper, to pay the subscription price in advance. We shall continue to send the Jeffersonian to all its present subscribers for TWO MONTHS; and all who do not pay in advance before the expiration of that time, will be erased from our books, and their accounts for the two months put out for collection. As an exception to this rule, we shall obtain *to be good for their Subscription*, all persons in this State, [illegible] fail to pay in advance. We will send no paper out of the State, unless paid for in advance.

TERMS.

The MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN is edited and published weekly, by

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,

At Two Dollars a year, payable invariably in advance.

☞ At the late adjourned meeting of the Democratic party, held in Charlotte last Tuesday, the above Ticket was filled out, by nominating JOHN WALKER, for the Senate, and JOHN KIRK, for the Commons. We feel exceedingly proud of the ticket, and hope it will meet the approbation of the party unanimously, as they are men highly competent to represent the people

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☞ A paragraph in our last number referred our readers to the Connecticut election, the papers containing the returns were mislaid; but the full returns will be found in the present number.

We are astonished, that the most prominent whigs in this part of the country have taken such strong grounds against the annexation of Texas. At the recent meeting held in this town by the Whigs, speeches the most bitter and hostile to this great southern measure were made and applauded. We had fondly hoped that this question of such vital interest to the South would be placed far above party feelings and considerations; that a common platform might be erected where we could all meet, animated with the same desire for the welfare of Southern Institutions. But strange as it may appear—party trammels are so strong that many Whigs seem determined to take their places side by side, with the most violent oppugners of our domestic policy. Can any man fail to see by whom this excitemet was enkindled at the north, and for what purpose; by those base fanatics, who have ever manifested the most envenomed hostility to every thing southern, and for the purpose of preventing the South from advancing her territory and increasing her political influence Now it is for the purpose of counteracting these abolition efforts, that we hoped the South would be united upon this subject. But here in our bosoms, we are to feel the sting, when we supposed none but an alien, or one unacquainted with our institutions would either directly or indirectly assist northern fanatics.

The Whigs promise themselves a triumph over Mr. Van Buren, from the fact that he was once defeated. But if any argument can be used with any propriety against Mr. Van Buren, it may be applied with tenfold force to Mr. Clay. He has not only been beaten time after time by his opponents, but has been rejected by his friends, as unavailable.—Which of the two, then, stands before the people, in the fairest light.

RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

GREAT MEETING IN OLD MECKLENBURG!

To-day, will be found in our columns, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg, held in this place on Wednesday last, in favor of the re-annexation of Texas to the Union. The meeting was composed of whigs and democrats, and said to be the largest ever held in the county, although called at only one days notice. The utmost enthusiasm pervaded the whole proceedings; and no scene of our whole life ever more forcibly impressed us with the noble capacity of *the people* for judgeing and acting correctly for themselves, than did the proceedings of this meeting. For, the Federalists of this County, seeing the great current in favor of the annexation pervading our community, not only took time by the forelock, and denounced the measure in advance in their county convention, on the day previous, by their chosen leaders; but even went so far as to wake up their old "war horse," (the Hon. Wm. Davidson,) who has been the leader of Mecklenburg federalism for thirty years, impressed him into the service, and induced him even to go into the very midst of the friends of re-annexation—into a meeting composed, according to the call, exclusively of the friends of that measure—and there to sound the old federal cry of "war! war!! bloody war!!!" and denounce the measure as a political plot to catch whigs and make capital for John Tyler! What was the result? After all these efforts and drilling, a meeting, composed of nearly an equal number of whigs and democrats adopted the strong preamble and resolutions, with only *three* or *four* dissenting voices? This is the voice of old Mecklenburg, the birthplace of Independence:—Her citizens were "right side up" in 1775, when British arrogance then oppressed us:—they are "right side up" again in 1844, when the same domineering power threatens to assail the blood bought rights and liberties we then whipped her out of. Our people say—*Texas is ours*: WE WANT HER, and WE WILL HAVE HER!

HON. WM. R. KING.

The *Globe* of the 9th inst. noticing the appointment of this gentleman to France says: "This gentlemen was to-day nominated by the President to the Senate as Minister to France; and the nomination was instantly and unanimously confirmed by that body. No man ever better deservedsuch a high distinction. During his whole public life he has uniformlyand ably sustained the principles of democracy; and no shadow of suspicion has ever rested either upon his public or private character. He first came into Congress in 1811; and, with the exception of a brief interval, has ever since been a member of the House of representatives or of the senate. His public course, whilst it has been firm and constant, has been so courteous and gentlemanly as not only to command the respect, but secure the affection of his fellow members. They all part from him with deep regret He has been eminently distinguished in his political career; having been often offered high executive offices, and as often refused to accept them. From a peculiar condition of our foreign relations, it was deemed indispensable that a minister of high character should proceed to France without delay; and after once declining the appointment, he became convinced that it was an act of imperative duty, no longer to resist the continued solicitations of the President that he should change *his determinations*. He will go abroad, we know, with the greatest reluctance; and no consideration could have induced him to abandon his place in the Senate, but an imperious and overruling sense of what he believes he owes to his country.

Dr. J. L. MARTIN, of North Carolina, was confirmed by the Senate on the 14th instant, as Secretary of Legation to France. Messrs. KING and MARTIN are expected to leave by the 1st of May.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

The treaty for the re annexation of Texas to the Union, having been signed at Washington by the authorities of the two governments some ten days since, has doubtless ere this been submitted to the Senate for its ratification. This question is exciting an absorbing interest throughout the country;—and, as we anticipated, the abolitionists and their federal allies at the north are moving actively in opposition to the re-annexation. They say, they are opposed to any extension of the slaveholding territory of the South. This is *their* ground of opposition. We anticipated this, from that question. Yet, we did hope, for the sake of the country—for the sake of free principles—nay, for the very safety and existence of the South, that in this quarter of the Union at least, this question would not have been intermixed with party-politics. It is a GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION, on which rests the very safety of the South, and her institutions, and should soar far above all party tactics and considerations. But what do we see? while the real friends of the South, the advocates of re-annexation, are striving to keep this great question free from all party entanglements, the *leaders* of the whig party of this County, in their County Convention, travelled out of their way on Tuesday last, attempting to draw the party lines against it—denouncing the measure most bitterly, and calling upon the rank and file of their party to turn their eyes upon it as a trap set to catch the whigs! Our heart sickens to record such suicidal conduct. And what are the arguments these men urge against the re-annexation of Texas to the Union? The very arguments the same men urged against the purchase of Louisiana during Mr. Jefferson's administration. Will they now dare to say that the purchase of Louisiana was wrong, and has resulted in evil, instead of good to the country? No, indeed! Neither will they, ten years hence, dare denounce the re-annexation of Texas, as they now do. What would the South now be, had we not obtained Louisiana at the time we did? And with the accumulation of territory and power in the northwest, what will we be ten years hence, should we now reject the proffer of Texas to become a portion of the Union, and allow her to become a Province of Great Britain, as she doubtless will, if we reject her proffered alliance? *Surrounded by domestic enemies and foreign foes, the South and her institutions will be an easy prey!* This will be the certain sacrifice, and we herald it with shame and mortification, that a few leaders of the federal party in old Mecklenburg, are helping to lead on their victims to the sacrificial fire! Are we, on this vital question—this question of life or death to the South—to witness a perfect union between the abolitionists of the north, and the leaders of the federal party at the South? *God forbid it!*

We beseech the people of the South to rally to the support of this measure, regardless of the denunciations of selfish and interested party leaders. *Our all depends on its speedy success.* If the South is united, as she certainly should be, annexation will be carried—otherwise, it is lost, and with it sinks forever the happiness, posperity, and peace of the Southern States, and the glory and permanency of this Union.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

RE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

At a very large meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, without distinction of party held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 24th of April, 1844, on motion, Col. W. J. ALEXANDER was called to the Chair, and J. W. HAMPTON appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very clear and forcible manner, when the following Committee was appointed to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

Thomas L. Hutchison, Esq., Dr. C. J. Fox, W. W. Elms, S. A. Harris, John Walker, Caleb Erwin, Esq., N. W. Alexander, D. R. Henderson J W. Hampton and John F. Hoke.

After the Committee had retired, the meeting was addressed in a most eloquent manner in behalf of Texas, by Colonel T. N. HERNDON, of Cleveland county. His speech was loudly applauded by the immense concourse present. When he concluded, the Committee, through Mr. Hampton, reported as follows:

Whereas, we view with profound interest the question of the re-annexation of Texas to the Union; and having learned that a Treaty for that purpose has been signed at Washington by the authorities of the two Governments, and has ere this been submitted to the Senate for its ratification, we deem it the duty of the people to assemble and express their views on the subject, that their representatives may act understandingly, therefore,

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, for these reasons:

1. That we consider Texas as of right a portion of the United States, having become such under the purchase of Louisiana from France by Mr. Jefferson.

2. That if she was lost to us as a portion of the Union, it was by a wretched stroke of diplomacy, which Mr. Clay in 1820 declared could not be considered binding on our government.

3. That we have a perfect right to re-annex Texas to the Union—the purchase of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson having settled the question [illegible] receive by purchase or otherwise the Territory of a foreign power; and Texas having declared her independence of Mexico, and maintained her position for ten years, with no likelihood of a re-cenquest by Mexico, and her independence having been recognized by all the most powerful nations of the earth, our right to treat with her on the subject cannot be called in question by any earthly power.

4. By nature, Texas forms a portion of the great valley of the Mississippi, and the line which separates her from Mexico seems to have been marked out by nature as the boundary of the United States.

5. That as the citizens of Texas are our brethren—reared on our soil, under the genial influence of our free institutions, and speaking our language, we would deprecate as a fatal blow to the spread of free principles, the acquisition of that country by any monarchial or despotic power.

6. That we have the official declaration of the Texian government herself, that unless she is admitted into our Union, she must soon become a Province of Great Britain;—and thus give that ambitious and grasping nation a dangerous foothold, and a position from which, in a time of hostilities, she can easily assail us at our most vulnerable point.

Resolved, That we believe our Senators in Congress would reflect the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of North Carolina, by voting for the ratification of the Treaty of annexation.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be by the Chairman of this meeting signed and forwarded to the Senators of this State in Congress.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the the friends of the re-annexation in the several counties of this State, to meet forthwith and make an expression of their sentiments on the subject.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Secretary thereof, and published in the Charlotte and Raleigh papers.

When the reading of the resolutions was concluded, Mr. THOMPSON, of Lincoln, rose and delivered a very able speech in defence of the Resolutions, and in favor of annexation. The Chair was about to take the vote on the Resolutions, when the Hon. W. Davidson rose and made a speech in opposition to the Resolutions. He was replied to by the Chairman, Col. ALEXANDER, when Mr. Davidson again addressed the meeting in opposition. He was replied to by Mr. THOMPSON, in a very effective speech which was received with great applause.—Mr. Davidson again spoke in opposition. Col. Herndon then made a few very eloquent remarks in defence of annexation, when the vote was taken on the Resolutions, and they were adopted with acclamation—only three voices in the negative.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM J. ALEXANDER, Char'm.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

The bank agency in Charlotte has been closed and a branch bank about to be established, under the management of Capt. A. LUCAS. We are happy to receive into our community, a gentleman so unanimously esteemed in the place where he formerly resided. The Raleigh *Standard* pays him the following compliments:

Raleigh Guards.—At a meeting of the Raleigh Guards, held on Monday evening last, Lieut. William J. Clark was elected Captain, in place of Captain Lucas resigned. The company then went into the election of subordinate officers, when William H. Jones was chosen first lieutenant; James T. Marriott second; Henry W. Willer third; and John A. Stuart fourth.

Capt. William A. Lucas having resigned the command of the Company, and being about to depart from the City for his residence in Charlotte, the members of the Guards tendered him a supper, as a compliment to his gentlemanly demeanor and high qualities as a soldier. The supper was well attended, and passed off pleasantly. Capt. Lucas is a most accomplished gentleman, esteemed by all who know him, and especially beloved by the Guards; and he will carry with him to his new residence, the best and kindest wishes of the entire community.—*Standard.*

CONGRESS.

The *Senate* to-day resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Finance, to postpone indefinitely the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie for the reduction of the duties of the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Choate occupied the floor for nearly two hours, in finishing his remarks in favor of the protective policy. Mr. Bagby then obtained the floor. He will address the Senate when the subject is again resumed. The postage bill was considered, and postponed till to-morrow for further consideration. The Senate then spent a short time in executive session.

In the *House*, after the adoption of two or three resolutions, Mr. Cave Johnson submitted a resolution to terminate debate on the army appropriation bill in two hours after same should be taken up in Committee of the Whole. This resolution was adopted. Mr. McKay moved to suspend the rules to enable the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill; but the motion was rejected—yeas 84, nays 95. On motion by Mr. McKay, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Weller of Ohio in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. After some remarks from Messrs. Morse, Hamlin, and Haralson, the committee proceeded to vote on the amendments, and having disposed of such as were offered, rose and reported the bill as were offered, rose and reported the bill as amended to the House. It was then read the third time and passed.

Globe.

ST. LOUIS CHARTER ELECTION.

On the first instant, the annual election was held in St. Louis, Missouri, for mayor and the other elective officers of the city. The following is the aggregate vote of the several wards for mayor:

Barnard Pratte (whig)	2,158
J. I. Reiley (democrat)	1,896
Pratte's majority	362

This is a very small whig majority for the whig city of St. Louis. But the following from the St. Louis Republican (whig) shows that it would have been less had the democrats stuck to their ticket, as they should have done:

While we claim for the whig party a substantial—nay, glorious—victory, we will not do a portion of the democratic party the injustice to say that they had no hand in it. Some of them did vote against the locofoco ticket, and we noticed, especially, a good many Germans who had the good sense of the [illegible] difference [illegible] respective merits, and to vote for whigs on [illegible]

The democrats have carried the city of St. Louis but twice within our recollection, and then by divisions among the whigs—once the whigs ran two candidates, and the other time a fraction, or a faction of them, nominated and *honestly supported* the democratic candidate.

We think the democratic vote for mayor, at this election, is larger than it ever was before in St. Louis. It is larger by 22 than it was in both the city and county of St. Louis (we have not the vote separate) at the presidential election of 1840; while the whig vote is now 357 less than it was in the city and county at that election.

The whigs have been *talking* about carrying the State of Missouri for Mr. Clay in the fall.—They make a bad show for it in the spring.

THE TARIFF.

General McKay, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, made a motion to-day to suspend the rules (which requires two-thirds of all voting) for the purpose of going into Committee of Whole, and taking up the tariff bill. It will be seen by the yeas and nays in our published proceedings of the House to-day, that there was a majority of eleven against the motion.

This vote shows that there is no prospect of getting up the tariff bill in the House, until two or three other bills now before the House, in which some of the members feel great interest, are definitively acted upon. We believe if the harbor bill alone was out of the way, there would then be a majority in the House for taking up the tariff bill. It is to be hoped that the harbor bill will be disposed of to-morrow. We understand that the debate is supposed to be finished on it; and all that remains to be done, is to "log-roll" and vote on the amendments offered in committee.

There were twenty-five democrats absent, or did not vote to-day on Gen. McKay's motion to go into committee for the purpose of taking up the tariff bill, and we believe four-fifths of them are in favor of acting on the bill at this session.

Annexation in Philadelphia.—A very large and respectable meeting was held in Philadelphia on Friday last, of citizens in favor of the annexation of Texas. *Frederick Stoever*, esq. presided, assisted by *J. F. Caldwell*, and Colonel *William Dickson*, as Vice Presidents, and *James McCaraher*, as Secretary. A series of excellent resolutions was adopted, and a committee of thirteen appointed as a committee of superintendence and correspondence, consisting of Charles J. Jack, Henry Horn, Geo. M. Dallas, Peter A. Browne, Andrew Miller, Henry Simpson, General W. Duncan, Edward Hurst, James Bennets, William H. Winder, Nicholas Huray, James Goodman, and James McCaraher.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whig Delegates wanted for the Baltimore Convention.

All the elephants, giraffes, lions, tigers, zebras, crocodiles, *coons*, boa constrictors, cobra di capellos, unicorns, *chameleons*, apes, baboons, ourangoutangs, tarantulas, horned frogs, *sloths*, anacondas, *sharks*, whales, propoises, &c., &c., are invited to attend as "delegates at large," to the great National Convention, to be held at Baltimore in May next, where ample accommodation will be provided for them at the expense of the "Clay executive committee!"

N. B. A banner will be given to the most numerous delegation.

MR. ERVING AND TEXAS.

The writer of the elaborate article in the Intelligencer of this (15th) date, confines himself *to the papers submitted to the Senate*, and yet we have reason to apprehend that the writer knows full well *that other and important documents were withheld*, and that those only were sent which should recommend the treaty to the approval of the Senate. Mr. Adams, we think we cannot err in stating it, knows full well that Mr. Erving, our Minister at Spain did write for the necessary authority to conclude a treaty including the Texas, or that for the slight consideration mentioned (a few dollars) he could obtain Texas; but Mr. Erving's desire to obtain Texas for almost literally nothing, was not sanctioned. The treaty was concluded here, and the *Senate was kept in ignorance of the terms upon which Mr. Erving could obtain Texas.* The explanation of this, as given to us, was, that Rufus King, Tim. Pitkin, and a number of Senators were most violently opposed to a boundary which should add Texas to the South. They held a caucus and deputed an eminent personal friend of Mr Monroe to go to him and to present their protest against a boundary beyond the Sabine; 'we must yield all beyond that, right or wrong, and that Monroe must make the Sabine the boundary' They were not speaking of threatening intimations Mr. Monroe made the Sabine the boundary. John Quincy Adams said openly in the House, that he had not lost Texas, he had opposed its cession to Spain; for it was he who knew best that Mr. Erving could get it, he knew its value to us for a boundary, and its future advantages to the wealth of the nation.

The papers which were sent to the Senate, deceived or misled it in regard to the true state of the case, except those rebellious men King, Pitkin, and other such Senators.

There *is no doubt* of the fact, that Mr. Erving did write that he could obtain Texas for a consideration (too slight to be mentioned) Mr. Adams *knows* this. The writer of the article in the Intelligencer probably knows this as well as he; and *certain it is*, there are others among us who were well advised of the truth of the assertion. Mr. Adams concluded the treaty, as was desired by Rufus King and others; but so displeased was Mr. Adams with the loss of Texas, that the very *first act* almost of his Administration was an effort to recover it.—*Madisonian.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the steamship New York, Capt. Wright from Galveston, the New Orleans, Picayune has papers to the 28th ultimo. Among the passengers was Com. Moore, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits. The commissioners to Mexico have returned; they reached Galveston on the 26th. It is understood that the two countries are to maintain their present pacific position towards each other until commissioners, to meet at the city of Mexico, have been appointed and shall have terminated their labors for the establishment of a permanent peace between the two nations. The Mexican Government, it is said, is very much disturbed at the prospects of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and well-informed persons in Mexico believe that efforts will be made by that Government to make it a condition, on the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, that she shall remain separate from, and iudependent of, the United States.

Late accounts from up country are rather flattering toward annexation, but can hardly be regarded so in relation to any other point. Com. Moore, it is now quite certain, will not get a trial after all. We learn that some of the members of the court martial have refused to act, and it is expected that others will.

The most perfect understanding and good feeling is said to exist between Gen. Murphy and President [illegible] our Executive. It is gratifying to learn that this is the case, as it inspires confidence in the success of their joint efforts to bring about annexation.

The National Vindicator of the 9th instant, says that a war had broken out between the Tonkahaway and Caddo tribes of Indians, and that the former had been routed and driven into Austin. The inhabitants of Austin declined rendering them any assistance, although the Caddoes threatened to pursue them to extermination.

All the border tribes, it is stated, are friendly with the whites.

The annexation business occupies a large portion of the columns of the Texas papers: unanimity of opinion by no means exists.

Emigration to the West.—The Texan brig Rover left Galveston on 14th instant, for Matagorda and La Bacca, with one hundred and twenty passengers, among whom were seventy Germans, just arrived in the country.—*N. Orleans Courier, April 1.*

Correspondence of the Albany Argus.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!

OLD COLUMBIA.

HUDSON, N. YORK, April 5.

The returns of our town elections are all in; and they show a result of which we are not ashamed. Our towns stand within a fraction *two to one for the Democracy*. The whigs never made greater exertions. They were as ambitious to show a gain in Columbia, as they were in Schoharie, and with like success. Rely upon it, Columbia will rally to the support of her native son, by one of her proudest majorities in the fall campaign.

The democrats gain three towns since last spring, and lose two—and we carry now two more towns than we did last fall, when our majority in the county was nearly 600.

Democratic.	*Federal.*
Ancram—*gain*,	Austerlitz—*gain*,
Canaan,	Claverack,
Chatham,	Gallatin,
Clermont,	Germantown,
Copake—*gain*,	1st ward, Hudson,
Ghent,	Livingston—*gain*,
Greenport,	Stockport—7.
Hillsdale,	
2d ward, Hudson—*gain*,	
Kinderhook,	
New Lebannon,	
Stuyvesant,	
Taghanic—13.	

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session during the past week, confirmed the following nominations:

Commodore *Charles Morris*, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.

W. Crump of Virginia, to be Charge d'Affaires to Chili.

John Tyler Jr. Secretary to sign Land Patents.

Hiram Paulding, to be a Captain in the Navy of the United States.

William L. Howard, to be a Commander in the Navy.

Theodore Barrett, and *J. K. Madison Mullany*, to be Lieutenants in the Navy.

Theodore Kane, to be a justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia.

William R. King, of Alabama, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Thomas Harris, of Pennsylvania, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Robert T. Barry, to be Surgeon in the Navy.

THE STAR IN THE EAST!

Seventh District, Maine.—We have cheering news of the 4th trial in this district. A slip from the Bangor Democrat gives returns from 51 towns:

	3d trial.	Last trial.
Carey, democrat,	2255	3688
Robinson, whig,	2573	3417
Others,	141	211

Net gain for Carey, 418!

So that we have the satisfaction of announcing that the Hon. Shepherd Cary is elected to Congress from the 7th district in Maine, in spite of the bitter opposition of the Clay whigs. This is but a twinkle of the star in the east. The official vote at the January trial was—Cary, 3286; Robinson, 3222; scattering 184; majority against Cary, 120.

N. Y. Plebeian.

MARRIED,

In Union County, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stowk, Mr. *John Porter*, of Lancaster, in the 64th year of his age to Miss *Jane Cherry* of Union, in her 20th year.

In this County, on the 18th instant, by John Sloan, Sen. Esq., Mr. *Thomas Jamison*, to Mrs. *Jane McClure.*

DIED,

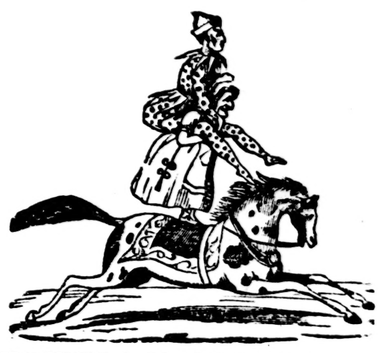
In this County, on the 22d instant, Mrs. *Sarah Henderson*, wife of David Henderson in the 31st year of her age.

In Iredell County, on the 19th instant, *Pinckney Calhoun*, son of Margaret E. and J. F. A. Mellon, aged one year, 11 months, and 8 days.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Jeffersonian Office. One from the country would be prefered.

Jeffersonian Office,
Charlotte, April, 19, 1844.

New-York Circus.



HOWES & MABIE, Managers.

WILL be exhibited at CHARLOTTE, *on Saturday and Monday, the 4th and 6th of May*, 1844.

On Saturday, the 4th, the doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 8 o'clock. On Monday, the 6th, two performances will be given, commencing at 2 o'clock and 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Managers of this splendid Circus in offering their unparalled list of attractions for the patronage of the public, beg leave to state that the strictest scrutiny is paid to the character and selection of the amusements they present with their extensive and beautiful stud of Horses, and a very numerous company of highly popular *Equestrian Artists*, including such a combination of *talent* as has never been on a former occasion offered. The entertainments which they will bring forward will be marked by *variety, novelty*, and *splendor*. And they do not but exertions to cater for the amusement of the public, will insure patronage and support, equal to the immense outlay they have been at, for the purpose of producing every thing with the strictest observance to perfection.

April 26, 1844. 58--2w.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE review of the pupils of this Institution will be held at the Academy on Wednesday the 1st of May. The patrons and friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. The Exercises will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON,
April 26, 1844. 58--1w. Principal.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of James Orr, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

NATHAN H. ORR, Adm'r.
April 26th 1844. 58--3w.

The Tonsorial Art.

"BONAPARTE, *the Barber*," respectfully informs his customers and friends, that he has removed his Shop to the Charlotte Hotel, first door on main street, where he will be happy to see them at all times. For skill in his profession and polite attention to his customers, he will acknowledge precedence to no man who has lived since the days of his illustrious prototype. Call and see.

November 18, 1843. 36f

Notice.

☞ Those who are indebted to me for subscription to the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, or for advertising or Job Printing, are earnestly requested to settle their respective dues by cash or note forthwith. The business must be closed. I may be found in Charlotte, as usual, at all times.

Persons at a distance, who owe me, can remit the amount by mail, at my risk, taking a Postmaster's acknowledgment of the remittance. If they do not know the amount due, they can ascertain from the Postmaster at the office to which the paper was sent how long it was sent, and remit accordingly. I have no way to enforce payment of the large amount due me in other States; and therefore appeal to the magnanimity and sense of justice of those for whose benefit I have labored to pay me my dues. The amount each subscriber owe's is small, but to me it is a matter of great importance. I hope settlement will be made cheerfully and promptly.

J. W. HAMPTON.

March 29, 1844.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

POETRY.

THE RETURN OF YOUTH.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

My friend, thou sorrowest for thy golden prime,
For thy fair youthful years too swift of flight;
Thou musest, with wet eyes, upon the time
Of cheerful hopes that filled the world with light,
Years when thy heart was bold, thy hand was strong,
And prompt thy heart the generous word to speak,
And willing faith was thine, and scorn of wrong
Summoned the sudden crimson to thy cheek.

Thou lookest forward on the coming days,
Shuddering to feel their shadows o'er thee creep;
A path, thick set with changes and decays,
Slopes downward to the path of common sleep;
And they who walked with thee in life's first stage,
Leave one by one thy side, and, waiting near,
Thou seest the sad companions of thy age—
Dull love of rest, and weariness and fear.

Yet grieve thou not, nor think thy youth is gone,
Nor deem that glorious season e'er could die.
Thy pleasant youth, a little while withdrawn,
Waits on the horizon of a brighter sky;
Waits, like the morn, that folds her wing and hides
Till the slow stars bring back her dawning hour;
Waits, like the vanished spring, that slumbering hides,
Her own sweet time to waken bud and flower.

There shall be welcome thee, when thou shalt stand
On his bright morning hills, with smiles more sweet
Than when at first he took thee by thy hand,
Through the fair earth to lead thy tender feet.
He shall bring back, but brighter, broader still,
Life's early glory to thine eyes again,
Shall clothe thy spirit with new strength, and fill
Thy leaping heart with warmer love than then.

Hast thou not glimpses, in the twilight here,
Of mountains where immortal morn prevails?
Comes there not, through the silence, to thine ear
A gentle murmur of the morning gales,
That weep the ambrosial groves of that bright shore,
And thence the fragrance of its blossoms bear,
And voices of the loved ones gone before,
More musical in that celestial air?

Grahams Magazine for October,

THE DESOLATE HEARTH.

BY MRS. GEORGE NORMAN.

With the first buds of summer, sweet child, thou wert given,
How full seemed the promise of blessings to come!
But too sadly the charm of affection was riven,
And broken the hopes of the once happy home;
No longer fair blossoms entwine round thy brow,
For the home of the loved is desolate now.

Ere the dark storms of Winter had passed from the sky,
And Spring's simple flowrets peep'd out bright and glad,
Thy lov'd little voice echo'd pains sharpest cry,
And the heart of thy mother was sinking and sad:
Alas! for the gloom that still hangs on her brow;
The home of the loved one is desolate now.

How silent the chamber, where but yester-eve
Thy voice, lovely cherub, rung merry and wild,
Now the deepening stillness no glad sounds reheve,
For the mother hangs over the corpse of her child,
And the burden of sorrow has furrowed her brow;
The home of the loved one is desolate now.

CALL AND SEE.

THE subscriber has just received direct from Charleston, a fresh supply of GROCERIES. His old friends and customers are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, his terms will be very favorable.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

N. B.—All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account, are requested to call and pay all, or a part of the same, and close the balance by note, as longer indulgence will not be given,

J. O'F.

Strayed,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, (1 mile from Paw Creek, and 5 miles from Charlotte) on the 6th instant, a clay coloured MARE, 5 years old this Spring. Black mane and tail; she is about 14 or 15 hands high; no mark recollected, any one giving information which will enable me to get her again, shall be liberally rewarded.

ADAM H. TODD.

April, 1844. 57tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having again united themselves in the

Tailoring Business,

Respectfully offer their services to the Public, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of patronage; they have set out with the determination, that the work done at their Establishment shall not be surpassed by any other: And to prove THIS,

"*Just come on with your Cloth, and give us a Trial;*"

we would not have our customers to wear a misfit, which some people is doomed to do all the days of their life, because they don't call on the right Tailor.

P. S.—Persons residing at a distance, can by leaving their measures, have their Clothes sent according to directions, which will be strictly attended to.

A. GRAHAM.
DAVID JAMISON.

N. B. The business will be conducted under the superintendance of Mr. Jamison.

Charlotte, April 12, 1844. 2w.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

Spring and Summer Fashions.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that he has received his Spring and Summer Fashions;—those favoring him with their custom can be accommodated in the most fashionable style.—No pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction, (GOOD FITS WARRANTED.)

His Shop will be found two doors north of Charlotte Hotel, the room formerly occupied as the Jeffersonian printing office.

April 5, 1844. 55:::::TF.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do.; Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

FRESH SUPPLY

OF

CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

David Parks,

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he is now opening direct from New York and Philadelphia, a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

purchased by himself on the most favorable terms. He invites purchasers to give him a call and see and judge for themselves as he is determined to sell goods as cheap for cash as they can be bought at any other store in this section of the country.—His stock embraces the following leading articles:

A GERERAL SELECTION OF

DRY GOODS,

Of every variety and the latest styles;

A HEAVY STOCK OF

Groceries

AND BACON.

HARD-WARE, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY,

CROCKERY, SADDLERY, AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS;

and every other article usually found in a village store. Call and buy bargains.

April 19, 1844. 57tf

TO THE TRAVELLING

PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, proprietor of the CAROLINA INN, Charlotte, N. C., is now prepared to accommodate persons with conveyances for travelling, either in a two-horse Omnibus, horse and Buggy, or on horse-back. He flatters himself that his charges and preparations to afford ease and comfort to travellers, will not fail to give entire satisfaction to such as may call on him.

JINNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, July 4. 1843.

Charlotte and Lincolnton

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired poin', on very moderate teams. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

December 30, 1843. 41::::4m.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I am disposed to sell my well known Plantation, lately bought of Absalom Sherrill, Esq., lying one mile below Sherill's Ford, on the Catawba River, on the Iredell side. It contains about

280 Acres.

On said tract is about 80 or 90 acres of first rate bottom land, very good Meadows, and upland adapted to the growth of Cotton. There is also a tolerable Dwelling house, and a good Barn on the premises. Terms can be made easy by giving negotiable paper.

—*ALSO;*—

Another tract adjoining the above, containing abou

350 Acres,

On which is a store House, (a first rate stand known as Turner's Store,) a good Dwelling House, Barn, Machine House, new Press, and all other necessary outhouses in good condition.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase in a healthy part of the country, would do well to call and examine the premises. Apply to the subscriber, on Mountain Creek, Catawba county, N. C., or to Jas. J. Turner, Turner's Store, Iredell county, N. C.

JOHN J. SHUFORD.

March 22, 1844. 53::::6w.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

DRY GOODS

Cheap for Cash, and cash only.

BREM & ALEXANDER,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening, at

(C. E. MOSS & CO'S. OLD STAND,)

a choice and splendid stock of

Goods,

purchased by one of the Firm for Cash; and with great care. Their stock comprises every variety of

Dry and Fancy Goods,

of the latest patterns and importations:

Hats, Bonnets, Hardware, and *CUTLERY,*

CROCKERY.

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES.

And indeed every variety of Goods usually found in country stores. They are determined to sell bargains, and invite the public to give them a CALL, before purchasing elsewhere.

Charlotte, April 10, 1844. TF.

CHEAP SPRING

GOODS.

R. C. Carson & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING A NEW SUPPLY OF

Spring and Summer GOODS

OF every description, to which they earnestly call the attention of the Public, feeling assured that they cannot fail to please both in quality and prices.

THE FOLLOWING COMPRISES A PART OF THEIR STOCK:

Super. rich, colored and black Silks,
Rich Brocha Muslins, a new article for ladies dresses,
Printed and Balzarine do.,
Ladies fancy Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Black, white and colored silk Gloves and Mitts,
Linen cambric Handkerchiefs,
Ladies fancy silk and gauze Ties,
Striped and lace Muslins, a new article,
Laces and Edgings, a great variety,
Paris Laced Capes, a new article,
Super. French worked Collars, new style,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Satin Dalia Rosetts,
Black Silk Nets, for Cardinals,
Plain and figured Bobinetts,
Black and colored Gimps and Fringes,
Paris Ruches, for ladies hats,
Ribbons and Artificials, splendid,
Black Bombazines and Alpacas,
Black and white Bobinet Veils,
Ladies black and white Hose lower than ever offer. ed before.

Every description of Gentlemen's CLOTHING, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Gambroons, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, &c.,

Ladies Leghorn, Straw and Lawn Hats,

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE **Hats, Boots and Shoes,** of every description; and a large assortment of

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

SADDLERY,

and Groceries.

Charlotte, N. C., April 12, 1844. 56::::5T.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call between now and the January Court and close their accounts either by cash or note, as my books must be closed.

THOMAS HARRIS.

January 4, 1844. 142::::F.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs. Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. J. M. Happoldt, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining the out superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

—:o:o:—

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel, and every exertion will be made to render it what a well managed public house should be—a convenient retreat for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied.—Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as possible. Their friends and the travelling public are respectfully invited to call and test their accommodations.

☞ *STAGE OFFICE:*—The general Stage Office is kept at the Charlotte Hotel, where seats in any of the Stages leaving Charlotte can be procured at all times, and where stage passengers shall meet a comfortable reception.

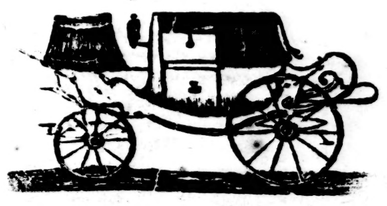
DROVERS will find at the Charlotte Hotel every necessary accommodation—secure dry lots and grain cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37F

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD,

DENTIST.

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr H. may at all times be found at he Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge.

February 1, 1844. 46:::F.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

Notice.

THE Subscribers forewarn all persons from trading for two notes, one payable to Arthur Armour, amount about SIXTY THREE DOLLARS, dated February, 1843;—one payable to Hiram Sparrow, amount about TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, after all credits entered, dated July, 1842; as said notes are lost or mislaid.

ARTHUR ARMOUR,
HIRAM SPARROW.

Davidson College, N. C., March 29, 1844. 54::::TF.

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT has removed his Office to the one lately occupied by Dr. R. A. Wallace, (dec'd.) next door to Mr. William Carson's store, where he will be found at all times when not absent on professional business. He cannot refrain from expressions of thankfulness for the *exceedingly liberal patronage* he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of that *patronage* which *industry and attention* always obtains. —He would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward between this and January Court and close their debts by *Cash* or notes. His necessities and a *sense of duty* urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this is but reasonable in itself and in accordance with general custom, that if you cannot Cash up, give your Note.—Those who *will not* comply, may expect to pay cost.

Jan. 1, 1844. 42:::tf.

House and Sign Painting,

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

Strayed,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about 7 years old; blind in one eye, (I believe, the left). He is about 15 or 16 hands high, rides not very well, having been used entirely in harness—paces a little, has a tolerably long tail: no other marks recollected. Any one giving information which will enable me to get him again shall be liberally rewarded.

C. J. FOX.

Charlotte, March 22, 1844. 53-

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7:::F

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, in Charlotte on the 9th March, 1844, it was resolved that an AGRICULTURAL FAIR should be given by said Society at its annual Meeting, on the last Thursday in November next;—when the following PREMIUMS will be offered:

For the best lot of *Corn*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	$5
For the best lot of *Wheat*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity of *Grass*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity (per cent.) of *Cotton*, grown on not less than one acre of	5
For the best lot of *Turnips*, grown on not less than half an acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Colt* under one year old,	5
do do do do over one and under two years,	5
For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Bull* two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling heifer Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Heifer* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Boar Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Boar* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Sow Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Sow* one year old,	2 50
For the best two-horse *Plow*,	2 00
For the best one-horse *Plow*,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*,	4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*,	3 00
For the best lot of *Beets*, grown on one quarter of an acre of land,	2 50
For the best lot of five gallons of *Corn-stalk Molasses*,	2 00
For the greatest yield of *Irish Potatoes* on ¼ acre of land,	2 50
For the greatest yield of *Sweet do* on ¼ acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Corn Cultivator*,	2 00

By order of the Society.

J. W. HAMPTON,
Recording Secretary

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1844.

A—Dr. M. W. Alexander, J. H. L. Alexander, R. F. Auton, Isaac Adams.

B—James Biggart, Wm. S. Banker, Frank Brown, Isabella Beaty, Henry Baker, N. F. Brewer, Louis Blackman, J. H. Burns.

C—H. W. Connor, Thos. B. Capps, Walter Caldwell, Simon Combs.

D—Lewis Dinkens, John Damron, 2, E. C. Davidson, 2, Rev. R. Davis, Josephus Daniel, W. S. M. Davidson, Mary Davis.

E—Caleb Erwin, Robt. Etchison.

G—J. F. Gilmore, 2, D. C. Gibbon.

H—Joseph Hunter, H. L. Hunter, H. Hoover, Jno. Howel, Thos. Haddock, George Helmeck, J. W. Harris, W. J. Hamlet, D. R. Henderson, 2.

I—Batt Irwin, A. R. Irwin.

J—James A. Johnson, John Jimison.

K—Wilson Kennedy.

L—F. M. Lewis, M. H. Lemmons, Jacob Long, Thomas Longstaff.

M—Thos. Marks, W. F. McKesson, Jas. McCombs, 2, W. A. McDowel, H. F. McCoy, Mr. Mobley, T. B. McKee, Col. Y. Morris, Wm. Means, Josiah Montgomery, Jas. McClure, O. D. McNeely.

N—Jas. R. Neely, R. H. Neely, G. C. Neil.

O—Silas Orr.

P—J. O. Peoples, Dr. Pierce, S. C. Pharr, A. H. Peoples, Mrs. Elizabeth Park, F. B. Polk, Isaac Pierce, Jas. Porter, John Penburthy, John Page.

R—N. A. Rogers, Mr. Rash, Alex. Robison, J. P. Roussau, W. D. Robison.

S—Frank Stafford, John Spear, [illegible] Sanders, T. W. A. Springs, John Spears, [illegible] Sparrow, Asa Sherrill, [illegible] Todd, Nick Tredenic, Martha C. Todd, T. Jno. Todd, A. P. Thomas.

W—Miss Angelina Wilson, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. E. C. Watson, J. G. Ware, J. H. Wheeler, M. C. West, Minzey Wells, Mrs. R. W. Wilson, M. L. Wriston, Wm. Wilkerson. 55::::3T.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.